

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5872.

號三十月五年二十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Liverpool, C. E. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 180 & 184, London Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZENS & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messer A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Seaton, Campbell & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALL, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP. £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND. £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD.

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL. £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum. 6 " 4 " " 5 " " 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL. 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND. 2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman:—WM. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.

H. F. B. JOHNSON. C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

A. P. MCENEN, Esq. E. S. YOUNG, Esq.

F. D. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, JAMES CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. " "

12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned has Admitted Mr. M. L. SALAMON into PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the Business in future will be conducted under the Style of "HOLMES & SALAMON."

(Signed) GEORGE HOLMES, Queen's Road Central, 1st May, 1882.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & CO., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 18, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & CO. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. au1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, CEASED on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & CO. Hongkong, 20th April, 1882. my26

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the W. MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at THIS PORT.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WOO TAI in the Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO" dealer in Cotton and Opium, No. 30, Wing Lok Street, has CEASED from the 1st of May, 1882, as he has withdrawn his Principal and Interest therefrom.

We, the Undersigned, are Carrying on BUSINESS under the same Style and Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO." The Business of the said Firm will be Carried on Solely in the Interest of the Undersigned.

SHANG TAI WOO, Cotton and Opium Dealers. Hongkong, May 2, 1882. my16

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of MESSRS D. D. OLLA & CO. of Amoy, Foochow, and Taiwan Foo, has CEASED from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow and Taiwan Foo, under the Style and Firm of "MEHTA & CO."

E. N. MEHTA. B. S. MEHTA. Hongkong, May 1, 1882. my18

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong

Mr. O. A. SCHULZ will be in CHARGE of the Company's Office.

A. SUENSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my18

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I HAVE this day taken CHARGE of the Company's OFFICE.

C. A. SCHULZ.

Hongkong, May 11, 1882. my18

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THREFFAL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDERL'S *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen. Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAIGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE-BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. my1

FOR SALE.

195 Fathoms SECOND-HAND TWO-INCH CABLE, suitable for Mooring. In Lots to suit.

Apply to WILLIAM DOLAN,

22, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. my1

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts. \$17 per 1 doz. Cases.

Pints. \$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A. B. A. T. M. A. I. N. Z. DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.

4 doz. Cases CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. \$10. " Case.

Apply to SANDER & CO.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLIK & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition.)

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & CO., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 18, 1881.

13a&33

Established February, 1845.

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AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

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LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF EN

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE REMOVED
to their
NEW AND EXTENSIVE
PREMISES,
No. 53, Queen's Road East
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
WHERE they have special facilities for
conducting their Town and Harbour
Business, and trust to merit a continuance
of Public Confidence and Support.

A FULL STOCK OF STORES,
WINES, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND,—INCLUDING:

YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TEYSSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.
COOCATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBH & EITZ'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
PATH DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCemeAT.
CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—
HEDDERICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JELLS MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE.

LIERS, GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUTCHER & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENLEDE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKEH'S ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON &

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Engle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Flickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kgs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Boat Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" " Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPICALLY SELECTED

CIGGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

Entertainment.



Insurances.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, they
are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE on the usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 1882.

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SPECIAL
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

THE MEMBERS of the ITALIAN OPERA
COMPANY beg to return their sincere
thanks to the COMMUNITY of HONGKONG for
their Support and Patronage during the
Present Season, and have the pleasure to
announce that they have arranged to give a
SPECIAL FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
ON

To-day's Advertisements.

Cleared.

Greyhound, for Hoihow.
China, for Swatow.
Consolidated, for Bangkok.
Glenfield, for Shanghai.
Tavera, for Swatow.
Lindau, for Shanghai.
Nanking, for Coast Ports.
Elo, for Takao.
Benedicta, for Taku.
Portsmouth, for Hoihow, &c.
Camerounshire, for Hoihow.
Kunthatta, for Swatow.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Name leaves for Coast Ports.
Daylight.—Tener leaves for London.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. C. M.
Vaughan, R. M. Morning Service 11.30,
Evening 5.30 (a short service). Holy Communion
every Sunday, except the 2nd and
4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Ost, Acting
Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8
A.M. Holy Communion on the second
and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of
the Parade Service.

UXON CIRCUIT.—Soldiers' Service at 6.45
A.M. Morning Service 11 A.M.—Rev. John
Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese,
2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on
first Sunday of every month.—Rev. C. J.
Elliott.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—
Rev. E. M. Ezan, Wm. Eng Kiat and ser-
vant, and Goh Hong Lian and servant.

St. Simeon, for Nagasaki, Mr Kunst.

St. Jonathan Borromeo, for Victoria (V.I.),

645 Chinese.

St. Sury Wongye, for Bangkok, 12 Chinese.

St. Hui Yuan, for Shanghai, 100 Chinese.

St. Peter, for Tener, 2 European.

St. Peter, for Hoihow, 444 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Consul, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Yungfa, for Shanghai, 34 Chinese.

Per Name, for Coast Ports, 5 Chinese.

Per Sury Wongye, for Bangkok, 12 Chinese.

Per Hui Yuan, for Shanghai, 100 Chinese.

Per St. Peter, and Rev. Li San Yuen. (All
Services in Chinese). Morning Service at
8 A.M. Ante-Communion, and Service at
11 A.M. Bible Class at 3 P.M. Preaching
at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH, Queen's Road
West.—Hongkong Christian Association
Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday,
7.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Ost,
and Rev. Li San Yuen. (All
Services in Chinese). Morning Service at
8 A.M. Ante-Communion, and Service at
11 A.M. Bible Class at 3 P.M. Preaching
at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday.

GRANADA BETHLEHEM CHAPEL.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis.

every Sunday, half-past ten A.M., in the
Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,

West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
9 A.M. Mass and Service. 5.30 P.M. Evening
Service, Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—Soropon leaves for Manila.

5 p.m.—Enay leaves for Manila.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance, "Il Trovatore."

Tenth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now ready.

No. 5.—Vol. X.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

A Journey in North Sz Chuan.
Notes on Chinese Porcelain.
Canton Syllabary.
On the Chinese Calendar.
Sai-Lang's Visit to His Mother.
Notes of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

In Monogram.

Dragon or Crocodile.

Porcelain Coins.

Spelling and Pronunciation.

The Corvee System.

A Chinese Exposition of the Four Tones.

A Strange Story.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, May 12, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

DRUGGISTS'

production is fully 360,000 tons, the value of which may be taken at £10,000,000. For the production of this quantity of paper we import 18,000 tons of rags and 180,000 tons of esparto and other vegetable fibres, making the gross value of the imports of raw fibrous material a trifles under 200,000 tons, having a gross value of about £1,700,000. But independent of the Tunisian difficulty, the growing demand for the raw material should induce other new fields to meet the supply of cheap fibre suitable for paper making. Borneo should furnish a profitable field for exploration with this view. The suitability of wild plantain fibre for paper making is an established fact. In many parts of the East it forms a large percentage of the sub-tropical vegetation; and it has been estimated that 6000 tons of dry fibre might be obtained from a square mile of forest. Although we believe that this estimate is much exaggerated, the following facts show that there is good deal of promise for this new material. The price of the best Esparato—against which plantain fibre would be pitted—was some time back, prior to the existing complications on the African side of the Mediterranean about £10 per ton. Plantain fibre could be cut, collected and dried for £2 per ton, so that even taking for granted that it would not be so valuable as Esparato, it would only bring from £7 to £8 per ton—still there would be a wide margin of profit. We believe that the New Borneo Company might advantageously give the subject consideration—the Philippine Islands should offer an incentive, where one of the bananas, the *Musa textilis*, produces the Manila hemp, one of the handsomest and most valuable of all the fibres. We learn that a Company has already formed in London for making bamboo paper in Burma—a branch of paper manufacture in which, as our readers are aware, the Chinese have attained a high degree of perfection in the absence of the elaborate machinery with which we are familiar in all our industries.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]
(Per R. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR IRELAND.
LONDON, 12th May.

The House of Commons has read a first time a Bill for repressive measures in Ireland. The Bill provides for a commission of Judges to supersede trial by jury in disturbed districts, for domiciliary visits, and the widest powers in dealing with secret societies.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL
SUNDAY, (WEDGWOOD) MAY 14th.
Matins—Verit. 7; Psalm 79 & 80.
To Dom, Quadruplex Chor. "W. H.
Sanger"; Benedictus, XII (Mercer);
Antiph. How beautiful upon the
mountains; Hymn, 468.

Evening—Psalm, 81 & 82; Cantate
116; Deus Misericordia, 59; Hymn,
143 (Tunc 13); Hymn, 20.

FROM our Police columns it will be seen that a serious case of piracy occurred on the 9th ultimo at a place about sixty li south of Stanley.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the S. Keamur Castle, from London, arrived at Singapore to-day, and will leave for Hongkong on the 16th inst.

This afternoon H. E. Cheung Sui Sing took his departure for the North par the Hwei Yuen. The yards of the several Chinese gunboats in harbour were manned by their respective crews at the Hwei Yuen left. Chinese vessels in harbour were flying bunting extensively.

The Hongkong Choral Society propose to give a vocal and instrumental concert on the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday (24th inst.); when the new song and chorus, "Hands all round," composed by Tomson, will be sung. We believe the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a deserving charity.

To-day, before Captain Thomsett, sitting as Marine Magistrate, James Cunningham, seaman on board the steamer *Portuguese*, was fined \$10, or, in default of payment of the fine, one month's imprisonment with hard labour, having been convicted of being drunk and disorderly on board his ship yesterday night.

A CORRESPONDENT reminds us of the fact that fish were introduced some years ago into the Pekfolum Reservoir by the Surveyor General and others. His Excellency the Governor was want to fish there, and we believe the owner of Douglas Castle also possesses the right of fishing in the reservoir.

From a list which has been circulated of the plays which form the repertoire of Herr Bandmann's dramatic company, we find that "Narciso the Vagrant" is the piece selected as the opening performance in Hongkong, about the 23rd inst. Four performances will be given, as at present announced; and for three of these the subscribers will be asked to name the pieces they prefer to have performed, the decision being arrived at by a majority.

The departure for England of Mr. Gregory, H. B. M. Consul at Swatow, brings about a few changes in the Consular Service. Mr. G. Phillips, now at Taiwan, goes to Swatow; Mr. T. Waiters leaves Taiwan and takes up the duties at Taiwan; Mr. A. Frater resumes his old post at Tamsui; and Mr. J. N. Jordan, who has been stationed for some time at Canton, succeeds Mr. Frater at Hulow.

A serious row between the occupants of two Tong-kun junks took place on the forenoon of the 8th instant; at a place called

Teck-wan, about 30 miles from Hongkong, where a large number of natives had assembled to celebrate the annual festival held in honour of Tien Hau, Empress of Heaven. A dispute arose between the occupants of two junks as to the anchorage each should occupy, and from high words they resorted to throwing beans and other articles to assert their particular claims to the anchorage in dispute. Not content with heaving these articles around they produced muskets and exchanged several shots, four men being wounded, one of them very seriously. As the junk people were preparing to bring their big guns into operation, some Chinese merchants from Hongkong whose boat was anchored near interfered and succeeded in pacifying the parties engaged in the quarrel.

It has devolved upon Shanghai to show Hongkong the way in the development of a new industry, viz., that of foreign cabinet-making and upholstery. For many years this branch of industrial art has remained in the hands of Chinese, whose expertise in manufacturing from European designs is well known.

The enormously enhanced cost, however, of the English-made cabinets and furniture of all kinds—caused chiefly by the greater cost of labour in England than in China—has suggested to enterprising commercial men in Shanghai the production of such articles by trained Chinese labour. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, of that port, has succeeded, after many years of study and hard work, in producing certainly the first specimens of furniture we have ever seen out of London; and he assures all concerned that he can supply the market at considerably less than London prices. As no suitable woods can be obtained in China, the material has to be imported from Bangkok and elsewhere, and as the wood is thoroughly seasoned and properly polished, while the pieces are fitted together by a system of dove-tailing, to the exclusion of glue, the most satisfactory results are obtained. The artistic features of this new industry must be seen to be appreciated; and as the show-room of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. is now supplied with samples of this handicraft, an inspection will well repay visitors. We learn that no less than a hundred Chinese are now employed in this occupation in Shanghai.

CONCERNING THE TEA STEAMERS there seems to be more uncertainty this season than usual; the markets may or may not open earlier than they have done in former years; while most of the steamers are later than they usually are in being fixed. The Hankow market was expected by some to be opened by the 12th (yesterday), but this

is not at all likely to be correct. The new steamer *Stirling Castle* would doubtless be on the spot at Hankow by this time; and had not the accident happened to the propeller of the new Glen steamer (the Glenogle) she would have also been on the 12th at the riverine port. As it is, the Glenogle would probably have reached Shanghai to-day, and will get up to Hankow by Monday; so that, if the market be opened say on the 16th, the new Glen will be even yet in time. In the event of the market being opened earlier, it is just possible that the Glenfruin will be the first steamer to get away. As the Glenogle could not be docked at Shanghai as was intended, the Glenfruin was docked here in Hongkong; so that, if the Glenogle fails to reach the 12th in time to be first ship, the burden of the race may therefore fall upon the good ship Glenfruin, now under Captain Hogg's command. Much depends upon the start made from Hankow, as the most powerful steamers may fail to make up two or three days' time upon a less powerful rival. So far as we can at present discover, the steamers which will load at Hankow this year are as follows:—Glenfruin, Glenogle, Glencoo, Stirling Castle, Carnarvonshire, Braconshire, Sikh, Hawk, Huntingdon (for London); Fleurs Castle, Minard Castle, Afghan (doubtful); Masulka, Moskva, Petersburg, Russia, and Nizhni-Norgorsk (for Odessa); and Vladivostock (for Nikolajsk).

Even more uncertainty exists as to the steamers to load at Fuchow. The market, it is believed, will open about the end of next week; but as yet the only steamer that appears to be settled is the Glenesque. The reports as to the probability of a P. & O. steamer engaging in the annual tea race seems without foundation, as there is no spare steamer at present in Chinese waters. It is reported that the time of the *Stirling Castle* to Shanghai from Hongkong was 60 hours.

A FARMER CONVICTED OF STEALING SHOES.
(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)
Saturday, May 13.

DRUNK.
An American seaman named John Fraco admitted having been drunk and refusing to pay a jinrikisha coolie his hire. He was fined 50 cents, in default of payment one day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay twenty cents to the coolie.

THE ASSAULT OF A CONSTABLE BY GUN-LASCARS.
Esur Singh and Sun Singh, Gun-Lascars, were charged, on remand from Tuesday last, with indecent bathing, and assaulting the Police in the execution of their duty on the 8th instant.

THE COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
We (N. B. M.) have been favoured with the following important communication from Professor Silvanus Thompson:—

When the shrewd, practical man of business is shown some new invention at work, the first question that rises to his lips is certain to be, "What does it cost?" We have all heard of the advantages offered by the use of electric light as compared with gas light; but it is brighter, less yellow in tone, cooler, healthier, free from smoke and poisonous fumes, and incapable of causing smell or explosion. But in spite of all these reputed points of superiority the average hard-headed man of business cannot be induced to believe in its virtues unless he can also be convinced that from an economical point of view electric light is superior to gas light. Strange as it may seem, the apathy and conservatism that make the average commercial-souled Briton cling to the gas light, under whose roof he has been reared, will never be overtaken by considerations of a social or hygienic nature. The only argument that weighs with the sturdy individual in question is that it is a matter of fact, cheaper to fit the fixtures for electric light than for gas.

WILL IT PAY?
At the present time, when lighting by electricity is extending so widely, and when inventions and improvements are making daily and hourly such rapid strides, the question of cost is naturally entertained by some doubt. Matters are in a transition stage, and the figures of to-day may be put out of date by the facts to be announced to-morrow. Nevertheless, progress is invariably in the direction of greater economy. If to-day electric lighting is no dearer than gas, to-morrow it will certainly be less dear; if electric lighting is already cheaper than gas, as in some systems it undoubtedly will in the near future, it will be still more economical.

THE ARC AND INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.
Electric lighting may at the present time be considered as divided into two great branches. On the one hand we have the brilliant "arc" lights shining with silvery whiteness, equal in power to thousands of ordinary candle flames, and which by their very splendour seem to dazzle rather than to illuminate. On the other hand, we have the beautiful and mellow little "incandescent" lamps of a power not much exceeding that of an ordinary gas flame, though far more steady and lustrous. The public has become more or less familiar with the former species of light, as it has been known for more than a half a century, and during the past three or four years has been used in every large town in Great Britain. The latter kind of electric light is yet comparatively unfamiliar, having only come into existence within the last four years. Yet the little incandescent lamp with which the names of Edison, Swan, Lane-Fox, and Maxine are associated, are doubtless destined to play a more important part in domestic economy than even the most brilliant of the arc lights. The distinction is of importance in the present inquiry, because the conditions of production of the two kinds of lights are very different, and economic conditions are consequently different also. Moreover, while a great deal

of accurate information respecting the cost of electric arc lighting may be obtained from many independent sources, the electric incandescent lamps suitable for domestic lighting are of so recent invention that the corresponding data of cost are hardly yet to be had, and those which exist are based on comparatively short experience. Since the two cases are so different, we will consider them separately.

PRICE COMPARED WITH COST OF GAS.
There can be no question that lighting by the electric is far cheaper than lighting by gas. Even taking into account all possible sources of expense entailed by having to set up the machinery to generate electric currents, the result is beyond doubt. Take the prime cost of the dynamo-electric generator, of the steam-engine to drive it, of the conducting wires, and of the lamp fittings; calculate the interest on this outlay, and allow a liberal margin for wear and depreciation; add the cost of coal used for fuel, and of oil used for lubrication of carbons consumed in the lamps, and of wages paid to attendants, and the total cost still falls under the cost of producing an equal flood of light by burning gas. An excellent case exists in the saving effected at South Kensington Museum, in one of the courts where formerly gas was employed, but where sixteen electric arc lights of the pattern invented by Mr. Brush have been in use for nearly two years. A careful analysis of the cost leads to the following result.—The capital outlay, including the dynamo, the steam-engine, the lamps, and conducting wires, was £1,000. Allowing 5 per cent. for interest and another 5 per cent. for wear and tear, the annual charge on the capital is £100. The cost of running the lights, including coal, carbons, oil, cotton-waste, and engineers' wages, was £8. 10s. per hour; or, as the light is used for 700 hours in the year, £134. 3s. 8d. per annum. The total cost of these sixteen lights may then be taken as £234. 3s. 8d. per annum. Now, before these lamps were erected the gas lights consumed in this same court were no less than 4,000 cubic feet per hour, costing 16s. per hour, or £560 per annum. The adoption of electric light has in this instance given a better illumination, while effecting a saving of approximately £220 per annum, or 60 per cent. of the former expenditure on gas. We may sum up the preceding remarks by saying that electric lighting is considerably cheaper than gas lighting, giving more light for less money, the economy being the greater according to the scale on which the work is carried out; while gas-engines are employed instead of steam engines to drive the dynamo-electric generators, the saving is still greater.

EDISON'S LAMPS.
Turning now to the question of electric incandescent lamps suitable for domestic illumination, we find that in the rival systems of Edison, Swan, and Lane-Fox, the light of each lamp is from 16 to 20 candle-power. Hence, supposing every gas jet in a house to be replaced by an incandescent lamp, the illumination would be on the whole improved.

EDISON'S LAMPS.
Edison's lamps, with their incandescent threads of carbon, are of great interest, and are used in many of the best electric light systems. The filament of carbon is a thin wire of carbon, which is coiled and sealed in a little pear-shaped globe of glass, exhausted of air, may be taken as type of this class of lamp. It appears that 94 of Edison's lamps can be run at 16 candle-power for one horse-power actually indicated on the steam-engine. This corresponds to a light of 152 candles per horse-power, or a candle-power of 1,000 watts.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM.
All systems are not equally economical.

The complainant boarded the junk, searched it and found three muskets, one sword, two flasks of powder, a jar containing two catties of gunpowder, one red blanket, and a dressing case, and a number of other articles, all of which had been identified as belonging to the Cheung Hip Lee. The Inspector also found some pawn-tickets relating to stolen property, a clearance paper of the Cheung Hip Lee, and a quantity of clothing, of which the latter had been identified. The junk with its cargo of 1200 catties of salt, and a small boat had been seized by the Police.

Yip Afat, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 1,000 piculs that including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven.

On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children.

About half-past four o'clock that afternoon, a junk came alongside his, and twelve men, with their faces blackened and armed with swords and spears boarded his vessel and drove him, and the others on board into the boat, on which they put the hatches.

He remained on the boat, with some women and children, and the pirates forced him to remain on board until ten o'clock the same evening, when he and the others of his crew on board forced the hatches up, and the pirates by this time having departed.

On examining of the att-boat where he lived he found everything in great confusion, \$200 in silver missing, \$100 of gold and \$200 in silver jewellery was also missing, and about five hundred pieces of clothing worth from \$300 to \$400. The hatches of the large sail had been cut, and the sail thrown on the deck.

Nothing was seen of the small boat, and he repaired his ropes and returned to Aberdeen on the 10th March, where he found his small boat returned from the fishing, and where he reported the piracy.

He did not recognise any of the defendants as the men who boarded his junk. He identified as his property a red blanket, a box, seven pieces of gunpowder, and several other articles.

LI APAT, the master of the Cheung Hip Lee fishing junk, a vessel of 1,000 piculs that including women and children the occupants numbered twenty-seven.

On the 9th of March, when about 60 li to the South of Stanley, some of the crew went into the small boat to attend to the fishing, while he remained on board the junk, with some women and children.

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